

DEATH OF ALEX. M. HALLIDAY WAS SUBJECT OF INQUEST YESTERDAY BY THE CORONER

Testimony of Sheriff and Deputies Contradictory on Important Points--Negro Who Had Winchester Says He Had No Ammunition

Coroner McManus summoned a jury yesterday to inquire as to the cause of the death of Alex. M. Halliday in the demonstration at the county jail early Friday morning. The jury is composed of the following:

JOHN M. PARHAM, FOREMAN.
CHAS. F. MILLER.
JOHN H. GREANEY.
JOHN J. KELLY.
JOHN W. TERLOH.
JOHN J. KEES.

The jury viewed the remains at the home of Parker Halliday on Twenty-seventh street and went to the circuit court room to take testimony. The first witness examined was Sheriff Nellis. He said his first information that there was likely to be trouble came from a prominent citizen by telephone; he went down town to make inquiry and the information was confirmed by talk that he heard in some of the saloons and other public places. He hurried to his office and used the telephone to summon aid, calling up a number of citizens but could get no response from any of them. He called up a number of his deputies and some of the country constables and requested them to come to the court house at once. He had thirteen men in the court house by 12 o'clock, armed with different kinds of shooting irons; had no time to examine what kind of guns they had, but all were armed with pistols or guns. He had the court house darkened and he stationed the men in the four corner offices of the court house, on the main floor. He had instructed them not to shoot until he gave the signal by discharging his own pistol. When the mob arrived and were coming up the front steps of the court house he met them and told them that they would not be permitted to come in; that he was sheriff and would do his duty to protect his prisoners. One of the mob cried "You Go to Hell," and the men continued to advance; shots were then fired by the mob and at the first shot the deputies fired from the windows. Shots flew past him, some of the bullets passing close to his legs. He went inside and closed the door. Asked if he did any shooting he replied, "yes, I did." Asked why he did not summon citizens when he was down town he said it would have been useless and unsafe--had he attempted to summon aid by telephone at Seville's saloon he would have been mobbed himself. At Asaley's saloon he met Mr. Miller, one of the jurors, who advised him to go home or to the Halliday and go to bed. He had frequent communication with the governor; was talking to the latter when some one told him a man had been killed and was lying in the court house yard; he so advised the governor who told him it would not be safe to permit any one to come into the yard for any purpose; considering the small force he had, until the militia arrived, and it was on this advice that he refused to permit any one to take charge of the body. Did not know who the dead man was; suspected for a time that it might be a "dummy" placed there as a ruse to deceive him. He refused to permit Chief Egan or Capt. Greaney to take the body or to stop to examine it under the orders from the governor; demanding that Capt. Greaney come first with his soldiers to take charge of the situation. When Capt. Greaney came with a squad of men he relinquished his authority to them. The shooting was done about 12:15 Friday morning.

Dr. W. C. Clarke one of the physicians who performed the autopsy described the wound found on the dead man, saying he bullet entered the right side of the neck and emerged from under the left shoulder blade, the course being downward; that the chord column was severed which must have caused instant death, a man could not live with such an injury, it being equal to breaking the neck. He believed the bullet was fired from an elevation of from 12 to 15 feet and that it must have been a steel bullet, as no lead bullet was ever made that would plow its way through a man's body as directly as this did, striking the spine, without being deflected.

Dr. Walsh said he was called to St. Mary's infirmary to attend the dead man. Found the body lying on the floor in the hall; the man was dead; rigor mortis had not fully set in; there was no rigidity of the muscles; could not tell how long the man had been dead; time at which rigor mortis set in varied considerably according to conditions. Agreed with other surgeons that if spinal chord was severed death must have been instantaneous. Chief Deputy Sheriff Fuller said he saw the body of the jail; had come from

home 40 lock in all prisoners as was his custom and was about to return home when he was informed by Deputy Ben Jones that there was likely to be trouble. Sheriff arrived soon after and consulted with Judge Dewey as to what course to pursue. Sheriff summoned other deputies and instructed them to fire in air when he gave signal; believed this would scare the mob; if mob kept coming on they would have to do what was necessary to stop them. Mob came about 11:30 o'clock; sheriff met them at front door and told them they could not come in; that it was his duty as sheriff to protect his prisoners and he proposed to do so at all hazards; some one in mob said "To Hell With You," and they came up the steps; while the sheriff was talking some one in the mob fired; sheriff had pistol but did not fire first; he stood behind the sheriff when firing commenced by mob and turned to go into house; was followed by sheriff; deputies responded to fire; believed windows were raised and deputies fired through opening; had instructions to raise windows, but witness was not sure they had done so; no shots were fired after mob left. Witness had pistol and fired but not to hit any one only to scare them.

Deputy Collector Ben Jones said he was in sheriff's office; sheriff summoned deputies by phone; said to them "when mob comes I will go out and talk to them, if they continue to come I will fire signal shot, then fire over their heads to warn them; if they do not go we will have to do the best we can to keep them out." Believed they were all in danger; first shot was fired outside; I shot through opening in raised window; can't tell which way I shot; don't know that I shot at crowd; shot to scare the men outside.

Jerry Dunning is a farmer recently appointed deputy sheriff to attend court; said he was in one of the rear offices; when shooting commenced he came to front door to shoot but did not fire a shot; did not know who was at the windows; it was dark; was scared; sheriff's instructions were to fire first shot in air; did not say how to shoot after that. Witness said he was ready to quit; farming looked good to him.

B. F. Thompson, an old man partially deaf, said he had a revolver and was stationed under stairway; came up when shooting began and saw men in yard. Did not shoot to hit any one.

Chas. Hudson, negro constable, said he had gone to bed when summoned by sheriff and directed to come at once to court house; sheriff did not tell what he was wanted for but he took gun and hand full of cartridges and got drink on way; was stationed in rear office watching windows; when shot was fired he came forward as per sheriff's instructions; sheriff was at front door talking to mob and they were shooting into court house; heard glass falling and knew mob was firing; went into circuit clerk's office and shot through window, shot in air over heads of mob; had five bullets in pistol and emptied it and reloaded; fired over heads of mob first, but commenced shooting down when mob shot back; had no gun, only pistol; so many shots were fired by mob he could not tell how many, glass was falling thick and fast inside of circuit clerk's office; could not tell who was in office with him; knew all but could not see as room was dark, heard voices but did not recognize them; recognized Capt. Greaney by his voice when he came to take body; sheriff told him if it was his own brother he would have to lie there till militia came; windows were down and he fired through glass pane.

Joe Gottardt and Amos Dennis said they were not in court house at time and knew nothing about the case.

George Jackson, negro deputy, said he was summoned by sheriff; had shot gun and 38 revolver; was ordered to shoot overhead if mob came; fired first shot in air but couldn't tell where he fired other shot; was at front door; sheriff and Deputy Fuller were standing in door; he remained in front door which was wide open after sheriff and deputy had left; was 64 years old, but not afraid because he had seen nine years regular army service; something passed close to him which made a little wind but he paid no attention to it; fired three shots first overhead next lower down; did not shoot at crowd; if he had could have killed three or four men; was sure sheriff fired first shot; stood near him and saw him plainly; this was the first shot fired; no one in the mob had fired a shot up to that time; crowd did no firing but kept coming on,

then he fired at crowd as they would have come in had he not done so; come on with rush; was looking right at sheriff when he fired first shot; paid no attention to sheriff after he went inside; was not excited; used No. 12 shot.

Henry Douglas, negro constable, was summoned by sheriff, brought 38 revolver and Winchester rifle; had no cartridges for rifle and could find none in sheriff's office that would fit; did not use Winchester; shot revolver five times; shot in air as instructed first; was in hall and went into circuit clerk's office when heard signal shot; did not raise window but shot through glass; emptied my pistol and kept on shooting in air; when we began to shoot the mob went back; was sure he did not shoot a man; could not explain why he kept on shooting in air after first shot, when sheriff had instructed him to fire only first shot in air; heard no shooting outside before sheriff had talk; heard signal shot and then began to shoot; could not tell who was in room with him.

T. A. Head was called by sheriff; did not know what for but brought arms with him; instructions were to fire when signal shot was heard, not to fire to kill, but if mob kept coming to do the best he could to keep them from coming in. Heard first shots out doors; window was up; fired over heads of crowd with shot gun; fired twice and next time gun would not go off; if wanted to could have killed five or six men, used No. 12 shot; did not have gun when he first came, but went back home after it when sheriff told him what he was wanted for.

Geo. B. Walker, printer and correspondent Associated Press, said he was drawn to scene by crowd gathering and rumors he had heard; stood

NO BULLET MARKS FOUND ON WALLS

GRAND JURY MADE CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF COURT HOUSE INSIDE AND OUT.

TAKE UP ICE TRUST

And Mob Inquiry Later--Court Adjourned Till Monday. After Disposing of Law Cases--Prisoners to Pen.

The grand jury was in session yesterday morning and adjourned at noon to Monday morning. Several matters are under investigation, but no true bills were returned. The jury will not take up the mob case, and will not do so till it has disposed of the alleged ice trust. It did, however, make a trip of inspection through and around the court house to find evidence of shots fired by the mob, to prove the claim that the statements of the deputy sheriffs are true. They examined carefully all the walls of the offices and the walls outside, but found no evidence that any shots had been fired at the building by the mob.

Cases Disposed Of. Circuit court opened at the usual hour and adjourned at noon to Monday morning. The following cases were acted upon:

Harlan P. Tuttle vs. Mobile and Ohio R. Co., ejectment; continued generally.
T. C. Bell and C. L. Terry vs. Dunbar Mill & Lumber Co., assumpsit; continued for copy of record.
Art Redstead Co. vs. Cairo Furniture Co., assumpsit; bankruptcy of defendant and imported; continued generally.
McKnight Keaton Greecy Co. vs. Ralph Goldsmith, attachment; continued generally.
John H. Widdie vs. C. J. Brady, assumpsit; judgment on findings in favor of plaintiff, Widdie, against defendant, C. J. Brady, for \$416.69, and costs of suit.
C. P. Treat vs. Richard Y. Shook, et al., foreclosure; continued generally.
Frank Ferguson, et al. vs. James H. Green and Herbert H. Walcott, creditor's bill; continued generally.
The Cairo National Bank vs. Atlas Roberts, foreclosure; continued generally.
The Cairo National Bank vs. Luther Wade, et al., foreclosure; continued generally.
Ottoline S. Ellis vs. Byron Ellis, et al. to quiet title and set aside deed, etc.; continued by agreement.
J. B. Davis vs. Cairo & Thebes R. Co., et al., mechanistien; continued generally.
The Home Building and Loan Association vs. Julius R. De Bonche, et al., foreclosure; continued for deed.
Lyle Ellis, et al. vs. Byron Ellis, et al., bill to annul will; continued generally.
Egbert A. Smith vs. Cairo Contracting and Dredging Co., et al., petition to establish a lien; continued generally.

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

CAR STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

EMPLOYEES AND COMPANY HAD LONG ENDEAVORED TO REACH AGREEMENT.

200 MEN WERE FIRED

Yesterday Morning, and Strike Order Was Issued--Rioting Has Already Occurred--Many Under Arrest.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.--Coming when it was expected a strike was declared by the Street Railway Employees' union this afternoon. Tonight the police and firemen are busy handling turbulent crowds in several sections of the city. Two cars have been burned, scores of cars attacked, the attackers forcing the crews to abandon them, and many persons have been arrested. Except in the central part of the city the street car service is almost at a standstill. In the central sections are heavily protected.

The most serious disturbances were at Kensington, Philadelphia's worst district in the past several years of the city. Two cars in different parts of that district were attacked by boys and strike sympathizers, wrecked, set afire and damaged beyond repair before the firemen arrived.

Great crowds collected in those districts. The firemen turned the hose on them and scattered the crowds.

Along Kensington avenue obstructions were piled on the tracks. The traction company withdrew all cars in that section tonight.

West Philadelphia, Germantown and other parts of Philadelphia also reported attacks on cars. Many were struck by missiles, but nobody was seriously hurt.

Since the threat of a strike a month ago a committee from the union and President Krider, of the company, have been endeavoring to reach an agreement to take the place of the one made after the strike last summer, and which expires June 1. The men asked an increase in wages, and wanted to bind the company not to recognize any union except the Amalgamated Association. Their leaders charged that a rival organization, the United Carmen's Association, has been endeavoring to defeat the Amalgamated Association's efforts for better working conditions. The company stated the men were free to belong to any union they preferred.

A break in the negotiations came last night, and today 200 men were dismissed for the "bad of the service." This aroused the men's indignation, and they began turning in their cars at 7 o'clock. At union headquarters a strike order was issued. This evening thousands walked home, and enterprising hucksters reaped a harvest.

Nothing Hard About It. "People tell me that it's hard to promise anything," says the Philadelphian of Feb. 19. "And heaven knows it's the easiest thing I do."

DISAPPROVAL OF GRAIN CORNERS

IS VOICED BY MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT BOARDS OF TRADE IN WEST.

MARKET LETTERS ALSO

House Agriculture Committee Continues Hearing on the Proposed Anti-Option Measures.

Washington, Feb. 19.--Disapproval of "corners" and the possible consequences of the proposed anti-option measures were discussed by members of the House Agriculture Committee today. Most of the debate was upon the amendment, which was passed on, for the abolition of the Indian warehouses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

"At this time, when the interior department is under greatest charges and under a cloud before the American people, these recommendations should not have weight here," declared Fitzgerald, in opposing the abolition of warehouses.

The proposed change in the method of making purchases for the Indian office had the approval of the secretary of the interior. Under the amendment, proposed by Chairman Burke of the committee which reported the Indian bill, the five warehouses will not be maintained unless the secretary deems it advisable.

"Now this new secretary," continued Fitzgerald, "with a view to improve the public service in so many ways and while he is being investigated under charges, from which I hope, he will be exonerated, to which up to now are a cloud upon him, should not be offered here upon proposed legislation, the only effect of which would be to interfere to the Indian service the most extensive system of graft and fraud the country ever experienced."

Senator Fitzgerald's opposition to the amendment was that by shipping supplies direct to the reservation the present effective system of inspection will be destroyed and extensive frauds made possible. Burke, preferring to defer action on the amendment until Monday, sought adjournment, which was only reached after a roll call had demonstrated the absence of a quorum.

THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

New York, Feb. 19.--The first round of 32 matches in the national indoor tennis championship singles, on the board courts of the Seventh regiment, was decided today. There were six reversals of form.

The best matches were those in which Carl R. Gardner, of California, defeated S. W. Merriam, 6-3, 6-2; and another Californian, H. D. Henry, defeated by C. F. Touchard, formerly of Pacific coast, 6-1.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL--REOPEN SENATE COMMITTEE.

Washington, Feb. 19.--The rivers and harbors bill was taken up in earnest today by the senate commerce committee. It was decided to consider all projects approved by the house before taking up any of the senate amendments. This examination will probably require several days.

Tribute to Patience.

Patience is the strongest of strong drinks, for it kills the giant Despair. --Douglas Jerrold.

NO ACTION ON THE INDIAN BILL

WAS DISCUSSED BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY FOR SIX HOURS.

THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM

Proposed to Be Abolished--This Step Had Approval of Secretary Ballinger--Strong Men Are Opposed.

Washington, Feb. 19.--The Indian appropriations bill occupied the attention of the house for six hours today. Most of the debate was upon the amendment, which was passed on, for the abolition of the Indian warehouses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco.

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DENEEN HOPES TO SAVE ALL PAROLED CONVICTS FROM PEN

Special to The Bulletin.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 19.--Banker Paul Stensland, former Circuit Clerk of Cook County John A. Coole, and the other convicts who are out on parole, need have no fear that they will be returned to the penitentiary as long as they comply with the conditions of their articles of pardon.

It is officially stated by Governor Deneen and the state board of pardons today that Attorney General Stensland was investigating the matter, and will render an opinion regarding the effects of the supreme court decision in the Joyce case, concerning the effect on paroled prisoners and those who have been discharged from



More Mischiefs.